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it seems passing strange that many of the best scholars of our century had faith in Firkowitsch, and considered his discoveries genuine, and of a highly valuable character. His "finds" were, besides, the means of introducing to the world of letters an author whose fame rests principally on his works concerning the history and literature of the Karaites, based upon these same writings which Firkowitsch claimed to have found, as narrated above. I refer to Simcha Pinsker, the learned Galician, whose **לקוטי קדמוניות** ("Collection from the Days of Old"), a ponderous volume, devoted to the Karaites, their origin and religious development as Jewish schismatics, is recognized as *the* book on the subject. Pinsker's enthusiasm over Karaism knew no bounds; and while some of his conclusions appear rather problematical, it is hard to believe, in view of all the attending circumstances, that Firkowitsch wilfully perpetrated, or even countenanced, the monstrous forgeries with which he is charged.

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Mr. Bennett's Articles on the Hebrew Tenses.—The outline of these articles, one of which appeared in the July *HEBRAICA*, the second appearing in this number, will be of practical aid especially to beginners in the study of Hebrew. The principal works referred to in these articles are

- (1) Davidson's "Hebrew Grammar;"
- (2) Robertson's "Translation of Müller's Outlines of Hebrew Syntax;"
- (3) Driver's "Use of the Tenses in Hebrew;"
- (4) Morris' "Historical Outlines of English Accidence," and
- (5) Morris' "English Grammar" (series of *Literature Primers*).

PART I.

1. *The Actual Usage of the Tenses in the Hexateuch compared with statements in Grammars.*

2. *Statements of Grammars:*

- (1) Their relation to the old theory of the tenses;
- (2) Their want of clearness as to the differences of style in poetry and prose;
- (3) Their subjection to German influence.

3. *The Occurrences and Usage of the Tenses in the Hexateuch; Deductions as to Usage; Examination of Exceptional Cases.*

4. *The Sequence of the Tenses* (with special reference to the Imperfect with Waw Cons.):

- (1) Statements of grammars;
- (2) Way in which they would naturally be understood;
- (3) Tested by the usage of the Hexateuch;
- (4) Deductions;

- (5) Attempt to construct theory on the basis of these results;
- (6) Objections to statements of grammars; Résumé.

PART II.

1. *Hebrew and English:*

- (1) German indirect and unsuitable medium of Hebrew knowledge;
- (2) Modern system of English syntax ignored;
- (3) Two simple tense-forms in Hebrew and English;
- (4) Ambiguity as to use of one of these in both languages;
- (5) In each language same form in two different uses differently derived.

2. *Uses of the Perfect:*

- (1) Hebrew Perfect includes the uses of the tenses of the English Perfect;
- (2) Uses of the form of the English Present Perfect include most of the uses of Hebrew Perfect.

3. *Uses of the Imperfect:*

- (1) The uses of the Hebrew Imperfect include the uses of the tenses of the English Indefinite;
- (2) The uses of the form of the English Indefinite Present include most of those of the Hebrew Imperfect;
- (3) The same true of the English Future Indefinite;
- (4) Summary;
- (5) Alternation of tenses.

4. *Tenses of Joshua xv.—xix.:*

- (1) Statement of facts;
- (2) According to Driver, tenses frequentative;
- (3) Theory that sections are direct quotations from documents containing decrees.

An Examination on Psalms XL.—LXXII.—That our readers may gain a general idea of what an examination in “Old Testament Exegesis” means in England, we subjoin the “paper” of such an examination on Psalms XL.—LXXII., as conducted by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne. The last requirement, namely, the translation, with notes, of a passage of which the pointed text is given, is here omitted.

1. Mention any Psalms in this section which, on internal grounds, may be regarded as of post-Davidic origin. Are there any which, perhaps, point to a Maccabean date? On what grounds has this been held? How does the question stand related to the history of the formation of the Canon?
2. “Secular poems pressed into the service of religion.” To which Psalm may this description apply? If you accept it, can you justify the admission of the Psalm into the Psalter?
3. “Hath brought life and immortality to light.” Illustrate the *φωτισαντος* of 2